FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

By the steamship Washington, Capt. PReb, which arrived at this port at an early hour on Wednesday morning, we have accounts from London so the 18th of August, inclusive, with files of English Journals to the latest date.

The Washington sailed from Bremen on the 13th of August, encountered a tremendous gale of whed in the North Sea, and arrived at Southampton on the 15th, whence, after coaling and taking on board the French and British malls, she finally started for this port at 4 P.M on the 18th ult. She brings a full compliment of passengers and a large and most valuable cargo of German, Swiss and French merchandise from Bremen

The overland East India and China mail reached London on the 15th inst, with dates from Hong Kong to June 22; Bombay, July 5; Calcutte, July 3; Madras, July 9. This arrival brought no news of the missing steamer with the Bombay mall of 25th June. The repulse of the Burmese in their second attempt to recepture Martaban, and the storm and capture of Pegu by the British forces are confirmed. It seems pretty certain that the Empire of Burman after its conquest will be annexed to the Anglo Indian possessions in the

Mr. Barring is not coming out to the Palted States, either as Minister or otherwise,

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in the Royal Yacht, accompant d by the King of Belgium and suite, arrived at Osborne from Antwerp on the 16th August, with the usual armed escort of war steamers. The Queen of England had bad weather during the whole of her trip to Antwerp and Brussels.

Vice-Chancellor Sir James Parker died

The Italian Opera in London closed for the season on the 14th

The Washington brings very little news

The excitement regarding the Fishery difficulty had greatly subsided and occasioned no further unessiness. A ministerial evening journal had in fact announced that the matter, if not absolutely arranged. was in a good process for adjustment.

The grand fetes in Paris on the 15th of August passed off tranquilly. The President was respectfully but not enthusiastically received by the populace. The illuminations turned out a comp failure, the wind prevented the gas from keeping alight, and the invitation to the inhabitants to illuminate their houses was responded to in very few instances. The Ball at the Marche des Innocens was put off, the high wind having damaged the temporary building erected for the purpose. A partial amnesty had been published by Louis Napoleon

The America arrived at Liverpool on the 16th ult.

The new, steamship La Plata, the ci-devant Arabia, sailed on her first voyage to the West Indies on the 17th ult. The Magdalens arrived the same day with \$1,100,000 in specie.

There was an animated demand for Cotton at Liverpool. Sales on the 14th 18,000 bales, and on the 16th 12,000 bales at 18 advance. Sales 17th, 8,000 bales, market quieter.

In the Corn Market there had been much excitement. The weather having continued most unpropitious for the harvest, a general and further advance in prices had taken place, English Wheat having risen 3; P quarter over the prices of the last week Foreign Wheat was held very firmly, and a similar advance realized. Oats advanced 16 P quarter. Amori can Flour 1/ to 2/ 4" barrel; English Flour 1/6 4 sack. Indian Corn was also held for higher terms. Floating cargoes 2 to 3 per quarter higher.

The reports of the markets in France and Belgium state that an upward tendency prevailed. Just before the Washington sailed some Improvement in the weather was manifested.

The state of trade in the provinces was satisfactory. At Manchester the tendency of business was to increase, and the home demand continued large The Irish Linen markets were extremely low.

Accounts from the Colonies of Port Phillip, Melbourne and Sydney had been received to the middle of May. The yield of gold was immense, far exceeding anything reported from California. Out rages on life and property were however very rife.

The English funds had fluctuated considerably, and the tendency generally of Stocks and Shares was toward depression, owing to the harvest

The following are the passengers by

the Washington:

Mr. Isaac Gerpott, Miss M Luce, T. Christianien, G. Folger, Mrs. S. Folger, Miss A. Folger, L. Louberg, Mrs. S. Lunberg, J. Schachte, J. J. Lello, Mrs. S. Lello, Miss S. Ehrenberg, Miss M. Reandfort, Miss S. Gotzeb, L. Treuberg, Mrs. Mrs. J. Grove, Mrs. J. Otto, G. Frazhing, Theo. Leiss, M. Heye, H. Walters, Mrs. M. Reandfort, Miss S. Gotzeb, L. Treuberg, M. Otto, Mrs. J. Otto, G. Frazhing, Theo. Leiss, M. Heye, H. Walters, Mrs. S. Striller, J. Miss B. Struller, F. L. Bonler, M. S. Striller, J. Miss B. Struller, F. L. Bonler, Miss R. Chen, Mrs. S. Striller, J. Miss B. Struller, F. L. Bonler, Miss R. Chen, Mrs. C. Kock, Miss Koch, Miss Marie Koch, Miss Molera Koch, Mrs. Koch, Miss Gisra Koch, Mrs. Ruckg ber, Mrs. A. Ruckgaber, F. Noake, Mrs. L. Ladovici, Mrs. Woldemar, Miss L. A. Woldenss, Mrs. J. Borrett, Max Feichheimer, Mrs. R. Roder, Miss A. Von Oven, Miss E. Emma Von Oven, L. Mehner, Mrs. R. Mehner, Miss Charlotte Mehner, Master Carl Mehner, S. Gerstle, Mrs. E. Gerstle and Schildren, Mrs. C. Weiter and J. Children, Miss B. Arckerland, Miss R. Frank, Mrs. F. Friedennett, Master L. Drew, W. Renger, H. O. Maude, H. Hohn, Mrs. Hohn and Schildren, Wiss J. Grandjean, S. Drey, Mrs. T. Drey, Mrs. Schreiber and Schildren, Mrs. C. Stande, A. Meitchman, Mrs. P. Schwahn, D. Wallersteiner, Mrs. L. Wallenstriner and Schildren, Mrs. C. Stande, A. Meitchman, Mrs. Fleischer, Mrs. A. Harnickel, Miss H. Tranfrier, Miss C. Fohltzer, Miss T. Frey, Miss D. Weiss, Miss F. Hoffstether, Miss F. Staner, Miss H. Grunckofer, E. Artmac, Mrs. Artmac and le Children, F. Abijta, T. Winter, Mrs. M. Winter and child, Miss G. Bisner, Miss G. Herber, Miss Rosenball, Mr. Hottman, Miss J. Wunter, E. Obermayer, Miss D. Schneider, G. Schneider, Aug. Merkins, Mr. Hotman, Miss J. Winter, E. Obermayer, Miss D. Schneider, G. Schneider, Aug. Merkins, Mr. Hotman, Mrs. P. Winter, Mrs. M. Weiss, Mrs. Start, Mrs. Mrs. W. Greyer, Mrs. Schleden, Mrs. Sedier, Mrs. Beedler, Mrs. Beedler, Mrs. Sedier, Mrs. Beedler, Mrs. Sedier, Mrs. Sedier, Mr the Washington: Mr. Isaac Gerpott, Miss M Luce, T. Christianien, G. Fol-

FRANCE.

The Fete of the Emperor.

Paris has of late years beheld so many fits that it has become a most difficult matter to produce anything new, and human ingenuity is necessarily taxed to the uttern at so to vary the several parts of public speciales as to prevent he reminiscence of former similar scenes from breating in and marring the gratification which successful novelty always produces. Yet so elever are the Parisian designers and decorators, and so artistical their productions, that it seldom happens that the public is not pleased with the preparations made to amuse it. On the present occasion, size a most pleasing apectacle has been presented to the crowd, everything, however, being rendered subsidiary to the idea of the Emperor Napoleon. In fact, the fursemed in its ornamentation to be less that of Louis Napoleon than of his uncle, and those old soldiers who, throughout the day, were to be seen from time to time gaining in the Champs Hystes on the equestrian statute of the Emperor, might almost throw themselves back in memory half a century, and fancy that they witnessed the celebration of the ambirerary of some creat battle of the Empire. Everywhere was to be seen some thing to call to mind the name of Napoleon. At one place, the N, with the imperial crown; at another, the eagle; at another, the bees which were seen on the Imperial mantle. This fits differed from that of the 10th of May in this striking particular, that whereas on that occasion all was a strictly military spectacle confined to the Champs de Mars, the present was in its grand features of a civil character, and disseminated over every part of the capital. It is true that a review of the National Guard was set down as a part of the shortest possible duration for such a ceremony, and the naval combat was as much a theatrical representation only did the sports, amusements, or business of the day include the whole length of the Champs Elysées, to the Paris has of late years beheld so many

Bridge of Austerilla, where jousting was to take place on the Schne, but the day being over, the most striking parts of the fits were to be wincessed to the firewards, the illustrations, and the ball at the Marché des lancers. The fits was certainly of gigantic proportions, and shove all, remarkable for its wenderful variety. It would seem as if the original designer of the day's proceedings depended more on the constant movement of the action to captivate the spectature, than any extra ordinary richness or originality in the decoration.

Some time before the hour of \$ spyrosined, the human tide was seen running in the direction of the Place de la Conourde and the Indicates to view the fire works, must of them in happy I nor snoce that rude Boreas in his violence this morning, had destroyed the promised representation of the passage of Mont Bernard, which was expected to be the claft directs of the night. Exactly at 6 the signal rocket was let off from the hotel of the Minister of Marine, and is a moment it was responded to by a discharge of cannon, and a flight of rock each in front of the place of the Legislative B dy, which ascended as if to mingle with the stars. It is difficult to specify the different pieces which afterward were extincted the whole actor a runit succession of the ascended as if to mingle with the stars. It is difficult to specify the different pieces which afterward were exhibited; the whole seting a rapid succession of the most happy displays of the pyrotochale art, the air belog constantly filled with showers of stars of every hea, amid the light of which might be distinguished the figure of the Emperor perched aloft on this pranting stead. At the proper time this squeetrian status burst out in a blaze of light, and a balloon mounted in the air, bearing by way of a car a rigantic illuminated letter N, which, by successive burstings, became "small by darrows and by way of a car a right of the property of a car a right of the property of th

tion expressed.

The illuminations, the lightning of which began just at The illuminations, the lightning of which began just at nightfail, now became the subject of general curiosity.—
The Place Vendome was not so crowded as was to have been expected, from the solar which the lighting of the column was intended to produce. Nor did the public lose anything by their indifference, for the said lighting, owing to the high wind, was a failure—part of the the lights not burning at all, and the others only fitting and ineffectually. The statue of the Emperor at the Emperor at the top was not illuminated, and that gave the whole an incomplete appearance. Round the square, in the place of the ordinary gas lamps, were wreaths of light, with the names of twelve of the principal battles of the Emperor in the centre of each; but the wind marred the effect of these, and the arrangement of the names displayed a marked contempt of chrorological order. The battles mentioned were Aboukir, Rivoli, Fleurus, Idna, Hylau, Lodi, Wagram, Arcole, Mondoyi, Moscow, Ulm, and Marcego. The Rue de is Paix and the Rue de Castiglione, leading to the Place Vendome, were partially illuminated.

Rue de la Paix and the Rue de Castiglione, leading to the Place Vendome, were partially illuminated.

In the principal avenue of the garden of the Tailerles, and on the terraces surrounding the large basis, there were also liluminations. On the Terrassed Seulliens a grand concert was given; it consisted of the following pieces:—air of 'Ls Reine Hortenee;' overture of Anber's 'Estene; 'fantais on the 'Hogeness' of Meyerbeer, by the new instruments of M. San; fautais on Auber's 'Enfant Prodigue;' bolero of Passy; a military fantasta by Mobr; overture of the 'June military fantasta by Mohr overture of the 'June Henri,' by Mehod: cavatina from Adolphe Adam's 'Chalet: A. Adam's 'Sanctus,' by the new instru-ments of Sax: the 'Rossignol,' a waitz, by Jullien and hually, a military allegro by Landelle. The performers were 200 in number, and were under the direction of M. Landelle.

come up to public expectation. A great part of the lamps were not lighted at all from want of time; others lamps were not lighted at all from want of time; others from the vidence of the wind soon became extinguished; and the lighting of the column was not only imperfect, but the colored glasses selected were not in good taste. En remache, the effect produced by the festions of lights in the principal fountains was

charming.

The Champs Elysées were alse far from presenting the brilliant appearance which has been observed at preceding fates. The electric lights at the fountains could not be brought into play; the lighting of others was not completed, and from several no water fell. The "Nr. imperial crowns, and capler, which were substituted for the ordinary gas lamps, were, taken severally, successful; but on the whole they did not produce light enough to create effect is the vast avenue. The Arc de Triemphe, which was to have been one of the great features in the show, was all but a blank, the violence of the wind having prevented the fixing on the violence of the wind having prevented the fixing on the top of the gigantic eagle by Bary—the electric light which was cast on the monument not having been at all brilliant—and the illumination of the cornice appearing

At the Church of the Madeleine the illuminations pre-At the Church of the Madeleine the illuminations pre-pared were not complete; but on the Boulevards the effect was very pretty. On this great theroughfare, from the Madeleine to the Bastle, 150 of the 300 ordina-ry gas kmps were turned into palm trees of about two two yards in dismeter, containing on each leaf globes of different colors, and variegated lamps were wound about the trunks: At Berry and the Barrière du Trone there were con-cetts, pantomines and utuminations.

orts, pantomimes and utuminations.

In different points of the town private houses were li-

In different points of the town private houses were li-luminated; but, on the whole, the number of these was limited. All the public buildings were lighted up. The ball at the Marché des Innocens, which was to close the multifarious amusements of this crowded day, did not take place. When the guests began to arrive, about 9½ o clock, they found the immediate neighbor-hood of the market occupied by Rass of municipal guards, who in the politicat manner informed them that their consing was unfortunate, as the ball had been post-poned; and when interrogated on the subject they pointed to the following placard posted up at the cor-ner of the street: per of the street :

er of the street:

"PREFECTURE OF POLICE.

"RALL AT THE MARKIN DES INNOCENS."

"The violence of the wind having, in the course of The violence of the wind having, in the day, to me of the large can as covering which was extended over the center of the ball-room, the ball cannot take place this avening.

"The extreme violence of the wind does not allow the works required to repair this damage to be executed without the workmen being placed in danger of

"In consequence, the ball is postponed to Tuesday next, and the cards of invitation already delivered will

next, and the cards of invitation already delivered will be received on that night."
This announcement, without doubt, was a disap-pointment to some, but it is to be presumed that it was a relief to many, particularly if, like ourseles, they had mingled freely in the various amusements of the

day.

It is most pleasing to us to bear testimony to the ex-It is most pleasing to us to bear testimony to the ex-cellent spirit which the whole day seemed to pervade the immense crowd of persons who were to be seen in every part of Paris. A kind, good humored feeding, ap-peared to actuate every one, and to that disposition, as well as to the excellent arrangements of the police, must be attributed the highly satisfactory manner in which has passed over the Fite Napoteon of 1552.

The other side of the Picture-Misery of the

The place commonly called the Cloitre The place commonly called the Cloitre St. Jean de-Latran is a vast place, composed of several courts, the remains of an old church, and innumerable houses, or rather one house with endless stairs, behind which are kinds of cess-pools, ignoble, sordid, humid-called courts. The cloister has three principal entrances, one on the Place Cambral, opposite the College of France, and the others communicating by long and digusting passages with the Rue St. Jean de Beauvals, one of the poerest and most unwholesome in France. These three courts open on the vast place, which, when St. Jean de-Latran belonged to the nuns of the convent of Val de-Grace, served as ceurt of honor and walk to the inhabitants of the lieu dasile. The four sides preserve their names of the Cross, the Father, the Son, the Holy Ghost, Amen. In the center of the side called the Son is the celebrated to wer called Blotat. It looks over the court of the Lachetle, a kind of oads lost in the center of the plagery. There are beautiful trees, a charming garden, full of shade, which was a little white ago taken from St. Jean desecured the Lacherle, a kind of oasis lost in the center of the piggery. There are boundful trees, a charming garder, init of shade, which was a little while ago taken from 8t. Jean. Despite changes and revolutions. St. Jean de Lavan seems to keep up its old privileges, its ancient customs and franchises. The recollections of the middle ages and of the right of sheiter have been perpetuated. It is still occupied by a population far more ebedient to the laws of the Kingdom of Bohemis and the Empire of Egypt than those of the Republic. Its furnished rooms give reluge to all vagabond modelans, at rect singers swords wallowers, egy dancers, tumblers, tooth-drawers, fire-saters. &c. Besides, here dwell all the little unknown traders of Paris. Here are to be found makers of fantastic objects, wonderful things, men with incomprehensible trades. We have seen men who passed their lives in scraping rabofts which to make telt, dealers in broken glass, women who put wicks in deats for night lamps, persons whose trade consists in taking to pieces old hats. Merodands decomposity cooks, &c., abound; but a pair of old wemen, who live in one room, at 21 III per annum, are worthy of being mentioned. One is a receillense, and the other keeps a wel foot coffee-hense. The trade of a resultense consists in waking up, for one half penny a night, the stall-wemen and general dealers of the markets. She starts at twelve, and has fusished about four. All the people who work at right, newspaper folders, porters of the markets and fruit women have all got their wakers. Some have forty customers this is considered very great. When they said some little trade to this industry they live very well. She of St. Jean de I stran made drownes of the surapings of horn. See lived with the keeper of the Estamand des Presidentials. Some of their garlands sell as high as fitteen some. They gain each about thirty sous. Their room is, there one that general they lodge in frightfully furnished content one force, a glass of brandy and sugar. The proprieture

the guard of Charles X., discharged because of a wound in the anea. On leaving the nospitals he exacted tale trade, made a fortune, and lives now on his estate near Creey, route de Mesux.

Intellect is represented in this pandemonium by two or three working poets, songmakers, and dramatic authors, known as cutters down. Their trade consists in cutting down popular medodramas, such as "Helotic and Ablard," "Geneview of Barbans," "The Tower of Nesle," "Bonaparte," &c., and fitting them for the fair theaters. Those who cut down most, leaving suit the whole action of the drama, obtain the greatest rejutation. "The Tower of Nesle," is the favorite. These men earn ten france a piece.

utation. "The Tower of Nesis" is the favorite These men earn ten france a piece.

Passing by the dolla clothes makers, the artizans of incifer match-bases, doll buyes, parachuets, paner bars, rag washers, the baby-feeders who keep half adused goals at the top of the house, we come to the Black stairs. The famous Black stairs is spoken of with hitselfs. goals at the top of the stairs is spoken of with nor stairs. The fomore Black stairs is spoken of with nor crea there. Everybody cannot so there. You must have longs of brass to live had an hour. The scene is too horriole for any one to invent a late. Dante, in his hell, never dreamed of such a scene. His infernal regions are a paradias to it. The fissant you enter the sombre all-y which leads to the stairs, nose, eyes, heart, are all selzed by an infectious odor elsewhere unknown it is an occur spart—a stair suggesteris. You can only constraint fato it with a cloak around you. There never It is an occur apart—a stink suggeneris. You can only penetrate into it with a cloak around you. There never enters a ray of light or a breath of wind. The rooms are holes, the courts real walls. The following is an extract from the report of M. Quarreba bes, Professor of Natural History, on the matter: "The population comprises a great many rag-and-hone pickers of both sexes. Each person lives in one room, which is also their warehuise. Now, the paper-makers for some years past, only buy rags when partially old aned; they, therefore, wash and dry their spolls in the place where they sleep with their wices and oblidren. When trade is bad, as in 1848, the room gets filled with fills, wet rags and dirt. A putrid forand condren. Ween trace is oad, as in 1848, the room gets filled with fish, wet rags and dirt. A purif for-mentation takes place, and the dissecting room or the alsombter-house can give no idea of the mephilic exhi-lations of these holes." The consequences during opi-demies is fearful. The statistics fill the mind with nor-ror. During the cholera they died in these holes like rotton sheep.

But the Black stairs is worse. The Savoyaris who But the Black stairs is worse. The Savoyaris who inhabit its dens are chimney-sweepers, shoemakers, rabbit skin dealers, lamp black maters; and the walls, soil, roof, doors, sheets, are all black. From ten to twenty sleep in one room. An instant takes a way the breath of a stranger. The stairs are rotten; the walls alimy, wet and running with water. Pools of fifth stand on each landing. Under the tiles lie buys and girls. The debauchery and vice of this pandemonium are revolutes.

And they talk of our dvilization Instead of buying estates, riding in open carriages, and giving fantastic tetes, our Socialist Prince President might spend his money—the money of the nation rather—in a way more creditable to himself and useful to the people. Such places should be pittlessly destroyed—and would be by a popular Government.

ITALY.

The Funeral of Mazzini's Mother.

There is still life in Italy. The subjoined accounts of the obsequies of Mazzini's mother joined accounts of the obsequies of Mazzin's mother at Genos, show that the sentiment of the noble and tae shody still glows in the fusian breast. The relations when existed between Mazzin's and his mother were beautiful and touching. From the time of his boyhood he had only seen her once—at Milan, in 1848. But their love had not waxed cool in consequence of their separation. Week by week they corresponded without fall for a period of twenty two years. This fillst devotion hold hazrin't to the Italian heart by a purely human and demestic ite. The solutions of her funeral, characterized by the fervid feelings of Italy, show what a hold mother and son had (and have upon the italian mind, and how the consegious influence of their country means to the same caught hold of even the colder entirters of the North.

ieve and veneration has caught hold of even the colder chiefren of the North.

GENOA, August 12.—Yesterday morning the funeral service of the mother of Mazzini took place in the Church of the Carmine.

The church was crowded. A more sublime and moving some than the accompaniment of the corpse to the cemetery Steglieno Genoa has never been known. It may be said that the entire city was there. In the morning all the English and American, with some Dutch, Seedish and Danish, vessels in the harbor holstest their flags half-mast bigh, and lowered their penants in the form of a cross, as a sign of mourning. At in the evolutions the cortage started from the Church of the Carmine, tollowed by all the emigration, all the associations of workingmen of Genoa. St. Pier D'Aren can the suburts. Every class took part. All the naval captains of Genoa and the Riviera were present, 30 or more being from and the Riviera were present, 30 or more being from the Gulph and Lerici and the immense body of saliors,

the Gulph and Lerici: and the immense body of sallors, with the associations of the bostmen of the port.

Many Genoses and foreign ladies carried the funeral palls, and surrounded the coffic, upon which were deposited numberiess wreatrs, woven by them, and presented by the Association. Tricolored banners, and ribbons, and slowers without end. English and American, the Swedish, Dutch and Danish Captains were present in deep mourning, each in their turn seeking the honor of bearing the coffin, which was alike claimed to the working men, the emigration, and those of all the honor of bearing the cothe, which was alke claimed by the working men, the emigration, and those, of all classes who were present. The civic bands led the procession, playing religious music. The procession numbered at last 15.000, walking in two columns of four abreast. The entire population lined the streets, and the most perfect order religion and manifestations of the street grief. When the cortags reached Stiglieno the night was far advanced; and the whole valley of the Bission was illuminated on every side. There was not a pessant's but or a nobleman's palece without a light in every window, fluminating the cortege on its darksome way. darksome way.

AUSTRIA.

The frigate Novara and the steam-packet Cerle sailed from Trieste on the 10th ult. The immediate destination of these vessels is the Bay of Caltaro, where conflicts with the Turks are impending. Intelligence has been received from the Austrian Governor in Zara that a division of Turkish military had appeared

Austria considers herself entitled to protest equinst this; and to make this remonstrance the more effectual backs it by two ships of the line. The immediate cessation of the works is demanded.

SIAM.

A letter from Bangkok, under date May 30, states that the body of the late King had been fasily disposed of by burning. The ceremonials were on a gorgeous scale, occusying months of preparation, at a cost of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. The presents made to the priests, the costly belidings eracted on the occasion, and the spiendid entertainments which marked the cremation of the departed Monsrch, are described by our correspondent in all the warmth of Oriental Court language. But what is far more interesting than details of these mummeries, is the pleasing fact that his present Majesty seems resolved to carry improvements to the extent of his dominions. Recently his Majesty intimated his desire to allow the European and American restients a piece of ground for burial purposes. In various ways the King manifests his good will toward Europeans. It was generally expected that an other English Emosasy would visit the country, and the King had intimated his desire to cultivate the most triendly feelings and to extend legitimate commerce; but it is also very confidently stated that the king will offer every discouragement to a proposed Consulate at his capital, as he wishes foreigners to have only a commercial and not a political feeting in the country. A letter from Bangkok, under date May

CHINA.

In the last Overland summary from In the last Overland summary from that it was stated that the K wangai insurgents were left in active combat with the Imperialist troops in the vicinity of K wei lin foo, and that General Wulantai, the Tartar commander in chief, had been shot, and had sent to Canton for medicine to cure his wounds. Hon, and Rev. Dr. Parker, to whom the application was made, othered to send one of his pupils to extract a ball said to be lodged in the leg; but the effer was declined and a few days afterward authentic intelligence was received that the General had gone upon his wanderings among the genil. on the 6th inst. 22 days after the reported day of

On the 6th inst. 22 days after the reported day of death, the body was carried in state to a temple in Canton, where, at last advices, the customary honors were being paid to it. About the same time that the death of Wulantai became known, a report arrived that the imperialists were worsted and that Kweilin was at last in rebel possession. That the imperialists were worsted, and that the whole of the city suborbs were deatoyed by fire, there is reason to believe, and some parts of the city may also have been in their possession; but it is not asserted that the rebels are still there. A correspondent, writing, as on the 2th last, says.

of the city may also have here in thesis possession. Our is not asserted that the rebels are still there. A currepondent, writing, as on the 9th last, says.

"The rebels kept possession for three days, and then
evacuated, proceeding along the river, burning the
houses and plandering the people right and left, killing
both male and female that crossed their path. In the
ling led district, forty le from the city, they pitched
their camp, and the imperialist troops again took possession. The l'artar general, Heang-ying, did not allow
the insurgents to remain quiet long, and succeeded in
bringing them to so engagement, when they were
worsted and driven to Hingon. The main army of the
rebels, however, had been reduced by large bodies,
who have proceeded to Hoo-quang and fino man.

The Friend of China adds:
On the whole addirts bear an alarming aspect, and it
is impossible to tell what may come next. It is now
too evident that this insurrection is different from the
various risings that occurred during the reign of the
last Emperor.

Tien teb may or may not be the man he is by some Then ten may or may not be the man he is by some represented to be—vir: a descendant of the displaced dynasty of Bing. But, spart from the man himself, we have the knowledge that secret societies exist throughout the empire, the chief of which, the Triads, are walting patiently for the signal that heaven, earth, and waiting patiently for the signal that heaven, earth, and man combine to favor them in their determination to drive the Tartar out of the country. We have been told by those who have been long in the interior, that silent though the lower order of the people appear to be, the occurrence of insurrection in any province is carefully noted. In one province, during the war between Hagland and Chine, a report ran that when the British went

to Nankin, their object was to place an Emperer of the old family on the throne, and joy at the throught of such a consummation was quite openly displayed.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.

Information has been received of the total wreck of the Siarche Indiaman, walch foundered on Helen's Shoal, off the south end of Lord North's Isl-

AUSTRALASIA.

on Heleu's Shoal, off the south end of Lord Norta's island.

The Blenche, Teddrington, master, was on her parage from Singapore to Ninggo, China, and had proceeded through the Java Sea, Fin's and Guido Parages, to the Facilie, when, on the 3d of February, at 4 A. M. the weather being cloudy and thick, he vessel atruch on Helea's Shoal, and in less than a quarter of an hour suck alongside the reef, with all her sails set. On the surface of the reef there are only eight feet of water. One of the beats was nearly a samped in being lowered, having had a large hale knocked in her side, which was obliged to be stopped up with clothes, bags, &c.—So very sudden was the casmity that only a bag of bread of 1000, weight could be secured, and the crew had not time to get a drop of water. With this limited supply of previsions, the cartain, mate, and the crew, consisting of Europeans, Larcers and Malays, numbering the persons, let in the boat. Soon after they foll in with nome biscults and directed to seen in company. But then left the shoal at 5 o'cl ck a. M., and steered in the direction of Lord North's Island. The following highly the copy in found that the boat garded cooppany, and nothing has since been heard of the whale bast or her crew. After owing for two days and nights the captain found that the boat made linke progress, in consequence of an adverse durrent. beard of the whale boat of her crew. After owing for two days and nights the captain found that the bost made linie progress, in consequence of an adverse current, and then stood on a south-west course, in hopes of falling in with some vessel b und to China. A sail was fashioned out of a tarpauling which was fortuntely in fashioned out of a tarpauling which was fortunately in the boat, and an oar served for a mast. The unfortunated orew relieved each other in rowing, and after five days of severe fatigue made the wlands of Syang and Wyang, and on the next day reached the island of Balabotok, where they found some fresh water and some shellfan on the beach. No human belogs having made their apparance, it was supposed that it was unfinantied. Here they repaired the boat in the best manner they could, and sailed for the island of Gazy, where they found some natives. After having been supplied with refreshments, the crew, who suffered severely from fatigue from rowing under a tropical sun, without a drop of water to quench a most intolerable thirst, fatigue from rowing under a tropical sun, without a drop of water to quench a most inderable thirst, refused to proceed; whereupon Captain Teddrington, Mr. Ross, chief officer, a Lascar seaman, and a Chinese servant embarked, and in two days reached the Island of Geby. The Rajah, who is brother of the Sultan of Tidore, treated them very kindly; they enjoyed his hospitality for 13 days to recruit their wasted frames, and on the 26th of February the Rajah forwarded them to Satavia. Activing there on the 26th, they were thence taken to Wella, in Giblo, whence they went overland to Pinio, thence to Geta, and from Geta crossed over to Tidore, where the Houge fleet were about to sail for New Guinea to collect trioute and bring back slaves. From this pisce they were conand bring back slaves. From this place they were con-veyed to Ternare, arriving on the 7th of March. The captain here found a part of the crew that had remain. captain here found a part of the crew that had remained at Gasay in prison. They had been brought by the natives and deliver dup to the Dutch authorities, who, not considering the account they gave of themselves satisfactory, had them confined, but released them on the arrival of the captain. He with his mate prothe arrival of the captain, the captain, the captain, the captain and with a great deal of difficulty succeeded in obtaining a passage in a Chines- junk to Macassar. Thence, after encountering innumerable petils and privations, suffering much under a burning sun, without shade or shelter, they were taken on board the Striksh ship A metal of the captain singular captains in a captain singular captains. shelter, they were taken on board the Sritish shi lls, Captain Maiden, and conveyed to Singapore.

Richardson, Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

LIVERPOOL, 8th Month, 16th, 1852. The weather since the 13th has been mostly dry, but son leavy showers have occasionally fallen. Under this in a favorable state for the harvest, there has been less energe of speculators, but holders have a to purchase on the part of speculators, but holders have been offering to sell either Wisex or F.covs. 1800 Cols., very little here, and the bosiness in the article mostly confined to the C. F. and I. trade. American Will is firmly led for 30.

Our import list shows we have again had a liveral supply of Warar, but this week, principally from Europe, and in addition to a good apply of Oars from Ireland, we have accessed from Archangel.

The weather last night was fine, and this morning is dry but cloudy, and with a heavy close atmosphere.

At our market this morning we had but a moderate attendance of the local Deviers and Billiers, who demarted to giving the full prices of Friday last for Wirkar; but holders were generally firm for that cay's curreacy on best descriptions of White and Red, but for parcels of doubtful conditions of White and Red, but for parcels of doubtful conditions at the less money was neeped than on the 13th. There was not a special, but some list were taxen on speculation at 21/221/3 for Westerns ex Ship, but some Extra Philadelphia obtained 22.

Isoma Cons unchanged in demand and value. Old Oars in very limited request, but seem not quoted lower. New (with a mood supply) did not obtain within if \$\frac{1}{2}\$ this, of the price of this day week, Tawners having been soid at 2/4. The only sale of Isoma Cons Buorneas & Co.

Havre Markets.

Haver, Thursday, Aug. 12, 1852.

The sales in our COTTON market yesterday were 750 bales, without change in prices. To day 910 bales have been taken, and the market closed very dull at 1 o'clock this evening.

A lot of 180 bbls. Potasit, detiverable on the spet, fetched 597.25. Rick and other articles remain neglected.

The weather has been boisterous this week. However, the aspect of the crops in general sastisfactory. The Wine crop, as we have air advantaged, will be short.

P. S. DO CLOCK —We just hear that since the above was written about 1.200 tales. COTTON have been purchased, chiefly for English account, and that a better feeling provails this evening.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 17-6 P.M. Messrs. Burns have contracted with William Denny & Brothers, of Dumberton, to build the new steamship for the Cunard Company. The steamship is to be of iron, upward of 3,000 tuns burden, and 50 feet longer than the Great Britain. The engineer (paddle wheel) are to be constructed by Napler, equal for ordinary duty, to 1,000 horse power. She is to cost upward of £100,000.

The weather since Saturday has been more favorable for the harvest.

It is reported here, on the authority of The London Observer, that Mr. Thomas Baring goes to the United States on mercantile business only; and the fact that he did not go out in the Asia, as at first an nounced, lends credit to the report that he is no charged with any political mission.

Cotton Market.

The sales of Saturday, the 14th, were 20,000 bales of which 000 were for export and 6,000 on speculation.

On Monday the sales were 12,000—speculators taking 4,400 and exporters 1,700 bales. The market was annimated, but did not close so lively. Prices, however, show an advance of

id on Friday's quotations.

Tuesday's (17th) sales were 8,000 bales, of which 2,000 were on speculation and for export.

GUADALOUPE.

The advent of M. Charles Dain, a Red The advent of M. Charles Dain, a Red Republican Socialist, recently appointed by Louis Napoleon to office in the Appeal Court of Guataloupe and who arrived from France by the second June packet, had been the cause of great excitement and of new disorders in that colony. On the arrival of the steamer at Basseters on the morning of the 5th July, M. Hussen, director of the interior, and M. Vallee, Inspector-general of the polles, went on board and sevised M. Dain not to go ashore at the usual landing place; but diaregarding this advice, he landee, and in despite of all that the police and general and measured by the assembled multitude. He had to move under the protection of the police; yet that did not save him from being the object of a general and most boaserous charteers until his departure at hight for the country. Tairry young genitemen of the best families were arrested and imprisoned for the part they took in the demonstration. On the following dey Governor Aubry Bailleut issued a proclamation, threatening the severest punishment should for the part they took in the demonstration. On the following day Governor Aubry Senileul issued a procitionation, threatening the severest punishment should the street tumults be renewed. On the 7th an escort of twelve gendermer had to attend the observious functionary to the Government House to pay his orficial visit. Notwithstanding all this display of force, fresh tumults arose, and numerous arrests had again to be made. The mainfestation then assumed a more serious character, and passed from the attreets lots the constituted institutions. The members of the Mainfelpsi Council of Basseterre, with the honorable M. Laurichesse at their head, with the single exception of a brother-law of M. Dain, simultaneously three up their places, arowing the manifestation which had taken place in the nown as the true expression of the feeling of the country, and in which the Council entirely cancurred. The members of the bar of Basseterre assembled and will be a seriously of the country and in which the Council entirely cancurred. The members of the bar of Basseterre assembled and will be sufficient to the continued one of its members. Even the Privy Council gave in its resignation, considering the appearance of M. Dain in the administration of the colony to be a great evil, and not wishing to share in the responsibility of the dangers which might be the consequence of those extreme measures of which he would be the leading and deplorable cause. On the new reaching Pointe a Prire, on the cith, the murmur was general. The Municipal Council, the Chambers of Commerce, and officers of the militie gave in their resignation on masse, giving as their reasons that it was impossible for them to continue in office while they should find themselves expected to mingle with the confident of Senecal. The same feeling of hodgnation and diagust had spread over the whole colony.

Mr. Amos Raymond, a Revolutionary pensioner, died recently at Alleghany Township, Fetter Co., Pa., aged 95 years and 5 months. ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

We have received from our correspondent at Most-video a succinct account of the position of parties in the Argentine Republic and Uraşuay, which, though we have received more recent intelligence from that quarter, will be interesting to our readers. It is as follows :

"The party to which Oribe belongs in Uraguays s called waite; though it properly speaking has no principles, being guided by expediency in the choice of such paths as may lead it to power, This party is composed chiefly of the wealthy, aristocratic country proprietors. Oribe having been driven out by a popular movement in the City of Montevideo, the capital of Uraguay, sought protection with Rosas, chief of Buenos Avres; and when some time afterward he declared war against Uraguay, for commercial reasons, the command of the invading force was offered to Oribe who, from the number of his partisans among the country proprietors, found a considerable appui-In the mean time Urquiza, a very rich landed proprietor and merchant of skins, chief of the Gov ernment of Entre Rios, had great cause of complaint again t Rosas, who, out of personal enmity ageinst Urquiza, had establised a very heavy duty upon the transit of all skins through Buenos Ayres. and as there was no other commercial exit for this merchandise, it amounted virtually to prohibition, which menaced Urquiza with ruin. Excited by these motives, Unquira caused war to be declared sgainst Buenos Ayres, but as it was necessary to attack Rosas in his weakest place, the military operations were carried on by affording assistance to the Republic of Uraguay, then reduced to the mere city of Monrevideo.

"After the joint attack upon the forces of Rosas by Urquiza, and by the Braz lians in revenge for the invasion of Rio Grande, Oribe, being deserted by nearly all his troops, capitulated to Urquiza, who, fer reasons never yet made public, allowed him to reside in the territory of Uraguay, upon his estate, under the safeguard of the Provisional Government.

"Upon the flight of Resas, Urquiza became supreme in Buenos Ayres, and he is planning the union of all the minor republics under one head, . e. himself. In this scheme, however, he may meet with impediments on the part of Brazil, since the Imperial Government, for its own advantage, desires to keep all these neighboring repubhes divided and weak.

"The Assembly at Montevideo, after cabals and quarrels, has been dissolved, the elections are about to take place, and from the symptoms we can at present discern, the majority will be of the white party, in which case Oribe, who for prudential reasons has crossed the frontier, will return, and will probably find himself at the head of the Government, and may give Urquin great trouble in his projects of annexation. Compared with the rest of the republics. Uraguay is small; while the fertility of the soil, and its advantageous commercial position render it a necessary acquisition for Unquiza, whose arbitrary and cruel conduct fully equals that of the former tyrant, Rosas.

"Thus these beautiful countries, which have been for ten years lacerated by internal discord and war, appear to be no nearer to the enjoyment of peace and liberty. As must always be the case in all countries where the executive is concentrated in one man, under the all-absorbing system of centralization, one tyrant is only overthrown to make room for another."

The Willow Culture. Although there is in the United States an

immensity of fertile land yet un miltivated, suited to almost every variety of plant or fruit, and although we have a deplorable surplus of Labor constantly seeking employment, yet it is not the less true that we annually import several Millions worth of the Agricultural products of Foreign Lands which might be grown here at least as cheaply as anywhere else in the world. Among these articles is the Osier, or Basket Willow, of which we import large quantities annually, the product of land in France and Germany, whereof the annual rent would nearly or quite purchase as good land in this country, while the charges for transportation, resales, &c., must add largely to its cost. Of late, some atttention has been given to Willow Culture in this country, and some little interest excited therein, which has induced us to copy from Loudon's great English work the more material portion of his article on Willows and the Willow Culture. It is as follows:

Willows for basket-making, and hoop-poles, were almost entirely imported from Holland and France, into Great Britain, till toward the commencement of the present century, when their exclusion from the continued war, led to the formation of plantations there. The Society for the Encouragement of the Arts, directing their attention to be subject, have at various those offered grandlungs for formation of plantations there. The Society for the Encouragement of the Arts, directing their attention to the subject, have at various times offered premiums for the cutitivation; and in their transactions for 1801, 1804 and 1805, as well as in previous and subsequent volumes, will be found accounts of plantations made, for which premiums were awarded. In England the principal of these plantations were made by Arthur Earron, Esq., of Warrington, in Lancashire, Mr. Wade, of Suffolk, Mr. Phillips and Mr. Bull, of Ely: in Scotland by Mr. Sherriff, at Captainhead, near Haddington, and the Duke of Redford, both in England and Scotland. The principal plantations for basket-making, in every country, are made along the banks of rivers and streams; and in England, those on the Thames and the Cam are the most celebrated. In both these rivers and in some others, small islands are frequently planted entirely with williows, and are called order hoits. There are many miles of such islands in the Thames between London and Reading. The most extensive withow plantations in fields are in the fenny districts of Cambridgeahre and Huntingdonshire, and perhaps the largest plantation in England is that of Right Hon. Mr. Adams, near Reading.

The principal market for Basket Willow is London but they are in demand more or less in every town in England. The willow is frequently cutitivated as a pol-

I me principal manufacture or less in every town in but they are in demand more or less in every town in England. The willow is frequently cultivated as a pol-lard, the top being valuable for fence wood, poles, har-dles and fuel; also as timber, ornamental shade-trees

importance of the Willow to man has been recog-

dies and fisel, also as limber, ornamental stade-trees and shrubs.

The importance of the Willow to man has been recognized from the earliest ages. A crop of Willow was considered so valuable in the time of Cato that he ranks the salicitum, or Willow heid, next in value to the vineyard and the garden. In modern times, "the many important uses," Sir W. J. Hooker observes, "rendered to man by the different species of Willow and Oslers serve to rank them among the first in our list of economical plants." The leaves and young shoots are wholesone and nourishing to cattle; and in some Northern countries they are collected and then dried and stacked countries they are collected and then dried and stacked for that purpose. In France, those of S. Caprea, for that purpose, in France, those of S. Caprea, for that purpose, in France, those of S. Caprea, for that purpose, in France, those of S. Caprea, for the purpose of dried state, are considered the very best food for cows, goats and sheep; and horses in some places are fed entirely on them from the end of August fill November. Horses so fed, it is stated, will travel tworty leagues a day without being faffunded. (Bose). In the North of Sweden and Norway, and in Lapland, the timer bark is kith-dried and ground for the purpose of making with oatmeal for food.

The bark of the Williams is satringent; and the bark. The bark of the Williams is satringent; and the bark of the Williams is satringent; and the bark of the S. Caprea is used both for tanning and dyeing black in Sweden, the North of Scotland and Switzerland. Walker. A substance called Salicite has been extracted from the bark of the S. Russelliams, S. Hellis, and some other kinds of Willow, which Professor Burnets state to lawe been "proved to be equally efficient with the Peruvian bark," and he remarks on the wise provision of Providence, in placing the remedies for apues and other low fevers, exactly in those most, marshy situations where these diseases are most prevalent. (See Burnet's Inaugural Address to the

CHOICE OF SPECIES FOR GROWING AS TORRES, ORNA-NENTAL AND SHADE TREES Saliz Albe, which will attain the hight of eighty feet

Satis Alba, which will attain the hight of eighty feet in twenty years, 8 Russellians and S. Fragilis, which are frequently one founded, and indeed, in external appearance, differ very slightly from each other except in size. S. Russellians grows as rapidly, and to as great a hight, as S. Alba, shhough not quite so valuable, nor does it afford so fine a shade. CULTURE OF THE WILLOW AS COPPLER.

The best sorts for this purpose are S. Caprea and its allied kinds. Plants may either be ruled from cuttings or from seeds. No other species of Willow will produce

such vigorous shoots in a bad soil; and a good sell, after being cut over, shoots of one year my irrequesty be found from 10 ft. to 12 ft. in length, and 2 a lin diameter at the lower red. Such shoots make tacellent beeps of rods for crate-work, burdies and appears

neing. In hard sell (and on such only in England should in be grown for the leaves) me plants should be out war every year, or every two years, in the month of Angel, and the leaves dried in the same manner as hey, and deterward stacked. We are a ware that there is a graph plante in Sittain and the United States against less ing cattle with the shoots of any description of hynome plant, either in a green or dried state; but less the recollected that there is one exception in the case of the furze; and if that is found so well worth editors are herbage plant, why may not the william be found as a first of the collected that there is one exception in the case of the furze; and if that is found so well worth editors are herbage plant, why may not the william be found as a first of the collected that there is one exception in the case of the furze of the collected that there is one exception in the case of the furze of the case of the case

particular circumstances of soil stuation and climate received for this willow you more.

The best sorts for this purpose are 8 Vinituals and 8. Capres. It is observed by Dr. Walker that the 8. Viminals was cultivated for boops in Holland, from the first establishment of the herring fishing in the first establishment of the herring fishing in the country, which according to McCullech, was in 114; or, rather, from the epoch of the Dutch learning to pickle their herrings and pack them in barrels, which hey were taught to do by Beutelson, who did in 1387, and to whose memory Charles V. erected a magnificent tomb at Barvillet, near Sleys.

CULTURE OF WILLOWS FOR BASKET MAKING.

CUTURE OF WILLOWS FOR BASKET MAXING.

The most vigor, us-growing beaket willow is, unquestionably, c. Viminairs and it is also the sort ment greenily cultivated for that purpose. It has no deservating that we are aware of, except that in cold, wet seasons, and in cold, most sails, it does not always riped the time points of its shoots. S. R. Jores, S. Fordynn, S. Decipiens, are excellent specimens of less rigorous growth than S. Vindmills, which ripon the polone of thir shoots perfectly in most seasons.

The s. Il ought to be deep, shouthen level, and, if there is a command of water for irrigation, so much the bener. There are less soils. Sang observes, "that will not bear willows profitably." yet some shouthons are viryunits for them. Dry and exposed grounds, post uses, and lend covered with stancing water, or a quagance, are not at all suitable. Cuttings for planting never should be taken from willows growing in a quaganite.

Nothing can be further from being good management then planting the cuttings in grass hase and allowing the ward to remain green under or among the error. Having fixed upon the ground, the next step is to procare plants.

These should be of one year's growth, taken from the

These should be of one year's growth, taken from the

These should be of one year's growth, taken from the under end of well-ripered shoots of good size, and cut in a sizating direction with a sharp knife.

The distances at which exters for baskets or wickerwork copit to be planted are 18 inches between the rows, and 12 inches spart in the rows. Other plantations, Sang continues. The carefully heed and cleaned every year. Hollows, the soil of which is composed of rich, soft carefully particles, and which can be laid dry, are the most edgible for converting the coloriers, and, if such can be occasionally maked with water during the summer, the situation may be considered period.

CUTTING WILLOWS FOR MARNET. The proper season for cutting backet willow is the autumn, immediately after the fall of the leaf. The advantage of cutting at this season is, that the bads which are left to produce the snoots for the succeeding erep immediately begin to swell and grow is strength during the winter; and, consequently, they make much earlier and stronger shows in the following spring.

PROFITS OF OMERS FOR BASKET MANING.

earlier and stronger shows in the following spring.

PROFITS OF OSERS FOR RANKET NANISO.

Much has been said of the great profit to be obtained from a plantation of willows for hoops or backet making, or which, as in all similar cases, it may be observed that extraordinary care, in the case of any crop schattery, will be attended with extraordinary produce, and that wherever there is extraordinary profit without extraordinary care, there must be extraordinary rick. This last is the case in willow plantations, in common with those of the vine hop, of rape for seed, and various other valuable crops. Mitcheil quainty remarks that where a quantity of peer land is planted with willows, "a man will do well to make a net profit of £10 oer sere."

In the Transactions of the Society for the Expuragement of Arts, vol. axill, for 1805, an account is given of a plantation made in the fen lands of Ely, cat that time valuatess for other purposes,) from which we extract the tolice ing details. The land was cast into beds 12 feet wide, and raised is inches higher than the general surface, by the earth taken out of the incurvening open drains. Fourteen thousand sets were planted per acce, and the following is an account of the result:

First Cest per Acre—Forming the bed, £12: 14,000 £22: weeding twice the first season, is just the value at £1 per 1,000, £14; planting at 31 per 1,000, £22: when the following is an account of the result:

First Cest per Acre—Forming the bed, £12: 14,000, £23: weeding twice the first season, is just to as \$5 per 30 hundles of 45 lacbes girt, £14; interest on £35 is the first cost, £19; annual failing up of casualities, 0; total expense per fors—Rent, 10; weeding, 16; 2 Parish rates and feacus, 10; cutting the rods at 37 per 30 hundles of 45 lacbes girt, £14; interest on £35 is 1, the first cost, £19; annual failing up of casualities, 0; total expense per sanum, £4 15;. Next profit, £5 is 1 These willows were sold green.

The accitonal expense of peeling would be about £4 per acre, but the rods pe

Sang mentions inferior solls in Scotland, which have produced from £25 to £30 per acre for several years in succession; the annual expense of cleaning being from 25, to 30, per acre, exclusive of cutding, rent, in-terest of prime cost and other charges.

terest of prime cost and other charges.

WILLOW FOR ORNAMENTAL HEDGES

The best kinds of Willow for this purpose are those which belong to Salix Caprea, because the young shoot of these kinds are more rigid, and are certain of annually ripening their wood; while the catkins are the most valuable for bees, and the clippings or triumings, which should be cut off in August or September, are the most valuable of Willow fodder for horses and cattle. Add, also, that this species of Willow is one of the most durable and woody kinds, and that when the hedge is cut down it will reproduce itself the same season, and, with

WILLOW FOR SHADE TREES.

Salix Alba.

Identification. Lin. Sp. Pl., 1,449; Wild. Sp. Pb., 4.
P. 710 Sm. Eng Bot. t. 2430; Eng Fl., 4, P. 231; Fortone
in Sal Web., No. 136; Heak Br. Fl., Ed. 3; Machay Fl.

Hiltern., Pt. I. p. 247; Haynes Abbild. p. 234; Hosts
Sal. Aust. I. p. 9; Pursh Fl. Amer. Sept. 2, p. 610.

Sportymes.—Salix Rali ayn., 447, Ger. Emec., 1389,
with a figure; S. Alba, part of, K. em Gomen, p. 16; the
Huntingdon, or Sallow tailed willows. (Fontry's Prof.
Planter, ed. 1816, p. 22)

The Sersa.—Neither is rare in England. Both are
described in Eng. Fl. and both faured in Eng. Engravings, Eng. Sot. t. 2,130; Sal. Wob., No. 135.; Hosts
Sal. Aust. I., t. 32, 33; Haynes Abbild., t. 197; Figs.
1,314 and 1,315.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Leaves elliptic-lanceolare, pointed, servated, silky on both sides; the lowest sorratures glandular. Somens hairy. German smooth, simost seasile. Stigmas deeply cloven. Scales notched (Sal. Wob., page 27t). A naive of Europe, from Norway and Bweden to the Mediterranean Sea; and near all the larger rivers of flussia and Livonia, especially the firthm, where it attains the hight of a very large tree. It is frequent in Britain and also in Ireland; and has long been more extensively planted as timber and shade for avenues, than any other species. It grows more rapidly, attaining the hight of 30 feet in ten years from a small cutting, and growing 60 feet and upward, even in dry, arid soils, in laverable situations it will reach the hight of 80 feet, or upward.

Sussis, some hundreds of miles of the road from In Russis, some hundreds of miles of the road rocs Moscow to the Austrian frontier, where it crosses those interminable steppes that appear bounded only by the rorizon, it affords a reflexing shade for the way-worn traveler; and the country is marked by poliside of S. Alba at regular distances along each elde of the

rorizon, it affords a refreshing shade for the way-worn traveler; and the country is marked by pollards of S. Alba at regular distances along each effect of the road.

Farieties.—Mr. Borrer suggests that, perhaps, two species are included in S. Alba. (Borrer, in a letter.). The of the few botanists really acquainted with Willows. Mr. Borrer, has suggested that there are some presumptive distinctions between the British S. Arba and that of Hoffman, in the shape of the lower leaves and of the bractess, (scales.) as well as in the length and density of the catkins." (Smith in Eng. Fl., 4, p. 202). S. A. 2 cearules; S. A. Var. Smith Ft. Brit., p. 1,672. S. cearules. Smith Eng. T. But., 2,431, Forbes in Sal. Wob., No. 157. Smith in Rees Cyclo., No. 147. S. Alba B. Smith Eng. Fl., 4, 201; Koch Comm., p. 10. Pontsy Proficable Planter, 17th Ed., 1814, p. 72; The Leiceater Willow, Davy's Agricultural Chemistry, 1st Ed.

It is justly remarked by Mr. Gorrie, that it adds much to the value of the S. Atba, that its propagation and estitute are of the most simple description, and that it will grow has urbanity in soils where other trees make but show progress. According to Sang, it will thrive well is high arid grounds, and if planted in the grove manner, no other plantation would give so quick a return for the mouble and expense of planting (Prant Kal., p. 103). A plantation made by Mr. Gorrie on the northern bank of the Carse of Gowrie, in Perthahire, is thus described by hirs in Dec., 1805, fourteen years after it was plasted. "The soil is dry, and ground, which efferwesces freely with acids, and is, consequently, cateareous. Its surface is very steep, forming a slope of 432, and so poor that it was without any sward or covering of grass. At the bottom ran a small rivulet, on a bed of the sea kind of gravel. The undertaking was by my neighbors reckoned foolish, and in the hillow, which it only about 50 feet above the progress. At 4 feet above the green manner, and in hight from 55 to 60 presenting a uniform appearance, an